REGISTER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1828. No. 422.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *March* 12.		Fayetteville, *March* 6.		Newbern, *March* 8.		Petersburg, *March* 7.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	16[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	200
Apple,	—	35	56	33	37	40	5	28	100
Peach,	—	—		40	45	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	23	26	22	23	23		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	15	16	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	46	47	40		35	40	40	
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8½	9	8	9	8	9½
Candles, mould,	—	15	18	16		15		14	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	650	400	425	650		500	600
Feathers,	lb.			25		35	40		—
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	40	45	43	45	45	5[illegible]	[illegible]	
Iron,	ton	—		—		—		1[illegible]	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	[illegible]	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		1[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	32	40	29	3[illegible]	33	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		—	3[illegible]	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	1[illegible]	11[illegible]	125	150	9[illegible]	100	125	150
West India,		80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,		4[illegible]	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	30[illegible]	325	350	400	300	32[illegible]	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1 80		—		950	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,		50	55	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950	1050	850	1050	900	1000	850	1150
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	20	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—				—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	425		275	300	—		250	300
Tallow,	lb.	10		8½	9	10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	3[illegible]		3[illegible]	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	4[illegible]	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	16[illegible]	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	325	[illegible]		—	
Malaga,	—	—		[illegible]				—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Union Hotel, prior to the 1st of January, 1828, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to collect the debts. No farther indulgence can be given.

Samuel Child, *Agent*

February 19. 18—3w

TRUST SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust, made and executed to the subscriber by John Thompson to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling of the said John Thompson, on Thursday the 20th of March next, the plantation on which he now resides, containing two hundred acres, his mother having a life estate in one hundred acres of this tract; also his interest in the grist and saw mill, and the ground attached to them, (which is one third now, and one half at the death of his mother;) these mills being well known by the name of Thompson's mills, on Haw river; also one other tract of land on the opposite side of the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres; also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles. Some credit will be given the purchaser; the terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale.

John Newlin, *Trustee.*

February 5. 16—7w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

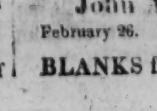
NOTICE.

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Spring Meeting house, Orange county, on sixth-day (Friday,) the 25th of next month, March, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. The citizens generally are also respectfully invited to attend

Joshua Lindley Jr. *Sec'ry.*

2d Mo 21st, 1828 18—

THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN,



WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. [illegible]itchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscribers by John Stroud, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of March next, for ready money, a tract of Land belonging to said Stroud, on Phill's creek, containing 460 acres, adjoining the lands of Frank Barbee, Jesse Nevels, and others.

James Webb, or
John A. Mebane, } *Trustees.*

February 26. 19—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

GARDEN SEEDS.

R. L. COOK has just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, a supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:

Early York Cabbage,	Early Curled Lettuce,
Large Drumhead do.	Early Cucumber,
Large Burgen do.	Round Spinnage,
Large York do.	Yellow Onion,
Yellow Savoy do.	Parsnip,
Philadelphia do.	Long Red Beet,
Long Orange Carrot,	Turnip do.
Large purple EggPlant	Salsafie,
White Turnip Radish,	Ruta Baga,
Red do. do.	Tomatoes,
Long Salmon do.	Parsley,
Long Scarlet do.	Curled Endive,
Yellow Summer do	Curled Cress,
Early Dutch Turnip,	Bush Squash,
Red top do.	Celery.
Yellow Aberdeen do.	

100 papers Flower Seeds, assorted.

R. L. Cook has received a few catalogues of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth's Plants and Seeds, and offer them for inspection; orders for any of which will be received and supplied at short notice.

March 4. 20—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Cuthbert Burton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Williamson Burton, *Ex'r.*

March 4. 20—3w

Take up the Run-away Negro JACK.

RAN away from the subscriber [illegible] in the January last, a mulatto negro fellow, about six feet [illegible] inches high, twenty-two or three years of age, long, full face, rather a down look, would weigh about two hundred pounds; had on when he went away an old [illegible] black hat, a little torn on the brim, a [illegible] broadcloth coat with a velvet collar, pantaloons of casinet, dove colour; his other cloths not recollected. He is the negro fellow Jack [illegible] formerly belonged to William H. Whitted, [illegible] sold after the death of [illegible] Whitted, [illegible] executor; it is probable that he may be [illegible] about Hillsborough, N. C. where he [illegible] and has a pretended wife there and many relations. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me [illegible] or if lodged in any jail so that I get him again; and if brought to me all reasonable expenses will be paid. And whereas the negro Jack has left me without any [illegible] provocation, I request all persons [illegible] may see him, to take him [illegible] or alive, and should he [illegible] quit the service of the person [illegible] to me [illegible] master.

[illegible]

Feb. 21 3w

Printing

IN order [illegible] bank from the [illegible] our other debts, [illegible] queen us, we have [illegible] establishment [illegible] *Intelligencer & Commercial Register.*

It is needless [illegible] the value of this property, [illegible] talent and capital, capable of [illegible] access to advantage. The [illegible] supplied in every [illegible] that can be required; and the [illegible] and advertising customers [illegible] tended to the establishment [illegible] selves. The newspaper [illegible] more liberally patronised [illegible] about 900 good subscribers [illegible] advertising has been [illegible] heretofore, with [illegible]; so that we may say [illegible] that the gross income [illegible] averaged about 8000 dollars [illegible] the last eight years, while [illegible] of the printing office [illegible] to little more than 3000 dollars [illegible] facts and nothing but facts, [illegible] nothing but the truth any [illegible] upon us can be satisfied [illegible] tion but the imperious [illegible] tioned could induce [illegible] so valuable. It will [illegible] private until the first day of [illegible] should it not be disposed [illegible] and due notice will be given of a transfer, it will [illegible] publicly on the premises occupied [illegible] bank street, to the highest bidder. [illegible] be made known on application; [illegible] no doubt, should a rise [illegible] present himself, that on payment [illegible] amount in cash a reasonable [illegible] the greater part of the purchase money [illegible] be obtained. Gentlemen disposed [illegible] selves of this office, can receive [illegible] mation they may desire, by addressing [illegible] Richard Fields of Brunswick, Mr. Mills Dorman of Lunenburg, Mr. James B. Rendle of Petersburg, or the subscribers.

Yancey & Burton.

February 19.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By [illegible] THOMAS O'FARRILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—[illegible]

DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

We copy the following eloquent and dignified *Rebuke*, not only on account of its graceful and manly beauty, but that our readers may see the extent to which the noisy turbulence of their representatives had gone, when even *this* was found insufficient to check the course of epithet and recrimination by which the nation has been exposed and disgraced, in the debate on the motion of Mr. Chilton. *Ed. Arena.*

MR. LIVINGSTON.—I have never, sir, had the presumption to prescribe my opinions in this house as a rule for the conduct of others, and have not offered them by way of counsel or advice, so often as, perhaps, my age and experience would have justified me in doing. But, I cannot, on this occasion, avoid expressing the regret, the mortification, the shame, that I feel at the course this debate (if it may be called one) has taken. I refer to the conduct of no particular member; to no particular member's speech. But the whole course of the discussion, the crimination and recrimination which have characterised it; its desultory nature; the total departure from the object with which it was first introduced; the interchange of sarcasm, instead of argument, and personalities instead of decorous debate, are such as cannot but sadden the mind of every member of this honourable body, who has not suffered himself to be hurried away by the current of party feeling that has for some days past raged among us. And if I rightly judge of the honourable feelings of those who have, I will fill even them with regret, that time has been given them for reflection. In the mean time, sir, what is the spectacle we present to the eyes of our constituents and of the world! One, sir, that I should give offence were I to characterise it by the terms which it deserves. The warmth of debate—the recrimination which it sometimes produces, are evils, but unavoidable evils: they grow out of that free discussion which is necessary to the nature of our government. It is not of these that I complain. It is the cause which has elicited these heats—the forgetfulness of what is due to ourselves, to the august body of which we are members, to the great duties we are delegated to perform, that has induced me to address you, in the hope of arresting this useless, undignified and dangerous debate. We, sir, each of us individually representing the interests of forty thousand of our fellow-citizens, collectively a co-ordinate branch of the government, superior in power, equal at least in dignity, to any other, having important duties to perform—we, sir, forgetful of our high functions, and of the dignity of the house to which we belong, have condescended to assume the livery of party, to arrange ourselves as the partizans of our equal, who is at the head of another branch of the government or of a private individual, who is a candidate for that place—to attach ourselves, or to our opponents, the most degrading of all badges, that of being designated by their names.—And here, sir, in the sanctuary of legislation, arranging ourselves into mere parties, distinguished by a reference to the ensuing election, converting this hall, destined for the convocation of the representatives of the people, into a hustings where the one candidate is to be lauded, and the vilest trash of vilest newspapers is to be repeated to calumniate the other. I, for one, sir, will not consent to this. I am not a Jackson man: I am not an Adams man: (since I must repeat these undignified terms.) I am a representative of the people! And proud of that title, will not vilify it, by putting on any man's livery. As a citizen, I have my preference, which I always avowed, and will never conceal. But here I was delegated for other and higher duties; and I consider it a question of much less importance, whether one or another individual shall perform the functions of another branch of the government, than it is whether we shall perform our own with fidelity and dignity.

I pray gentlemen who may be inclined to continue this debate, to consider, that we have already more than one hundred bills on the orders of the day; that these subjects for consideration are increasing daily by new reports. I entreat them to reflect that all this is suffered to accumulate, while we are wasting our time, spending the treasures of the nation, wearing out the patience of petitioners for our justice, disappointing the just expectations of our community, lessening our dignity, injuring the character of the body to which we belong, and through it, that of our republican institutions in this useless war of words—and all, sir, for what? Should we reciprocally succeed in destroying the characters of the only two men whom the people have thought worthy to point out as fit for the high office of their president, what shall we have gained? One of them must be chosen. Is it the interest of the losing party that he should come there loaded with obloquy and abuse? Will that render his administration impartial, or make us united at home, or respected abroad? I put out of view any advantage arising from the resolutions should they be carried; that has been long lost sight of; they are scarcely ever alluded to. Indeed, to listen to the discussion, one would think that they had been already adopted; that the enquiry had been made, and resulted in certain accusations against each of the candidates, which their respective accusers and advocates were endeavoring to enforce or repel. Thus, in the eagerness to charge and defend, the usual mode of proceeding has been reversed, and, if a professional expression may be pardoned, we are trying the cause before the issue is joined. What, again, can either party hope for from this vast expense of time and money, of duty and reputation? What can they hope for? Admit the degrading idea, that we are the partizans of the two candidates, and that this is the arena in which the contest between them is to be carried on, what is to be the consequence? What, I repeat, can either party hope to obtain? Does any man expect, that this war of mutual crimination, this unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the greatest harm, will do good to either? Depend upon it not. No, sir, my earnest advice to my friends would be to remain silent. Not to reply to charges that must defeat themselves; not to make any which, if true, will be attributed to party spirit: to pass the resolutions, since they are before us, and reserve our denunciations against extravagance and abuses until facts are reported which may support them; to leave the presidential election to the people: as individuals belonging to that people, to exercise our rights, express our opinions, and give all the information we may possess to our fellow citizens out of this house, to enlighten them in their choice; but here, to confine ourselves to the business which has been entrusted to us—make laws, correct abuses, impeach offenders. But, on a mere question of reference to a committee which (of whatever nature) usually passes without debate, let us place some limits to the scope of our remarks. Hitherto, they have left no topic untouched, from the tariff to the humblest newspaper slander.—Nothing has escaped the usual press-warrant that has brought up every subject in the service. I could have wished, with the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph,) whose sagacity foresaw the consequences of this motion, that it could have been laid on the table. Now it is too late; we must now pass the resolutions, wait for the report, and judge according to the evidence; we shall then assume our true character, and if we must be partizans, the term will then imply

no dishonor: for we shall be partizans, not of men, but of the truth. I entreat, then, in the name of the people, whose business is neglected, and whose passions, already too warm, will be further excited by this debate, that it may at length be brought to a close, and that the question may be suffered to be taken.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, March 1.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, a brief discussion took place on the subject of a resolution reported by the committee on public buildings, prohibiting the hall from being lent for any purposes except those of legislation, unless for divine service on Sundays. Mr. Bartlett moved to amend by striking out the last words, assigning as his reason, that members should attend the different churches in the city, instead of drawing away the clergymen from their congregations. The amendment was agreed to: but a motion to reconsider that vote succeeded, and the question was not again taken when the debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour appropriated for the consideration of motions and resolutions. The house then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for internal improvements. Mr. Oakley spoke in favor of his amendment restricting the application of the appropriations to the surveys already commenced. He was followed by Mr. Gorham. Mr. Storrs, Mr. Barney, Mr. M'Duffie, and Mr Hoffman. Mr. Gilmer had risen to address the house, when, on motion of Mr. Rives, the house adjourned.

Monday, March 3.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the surplus fund, the extinction of the public debt, and the reduction or abolition of the duties on imports, was considered and referred to the committee on finance. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up, and an amendment, appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria, was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, some forty or fifty petitions were presented. The resolution from the committee on public expenditures, prohibiting the use of the hall except for the purposes of legislation, unless for divine service on Sundays, was taken up and adopted. On proceeding to the orders of the day, Mr. M'Duffie called up the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for internal improvement; but Mr. Mallary moved to postpone the orders of the day, and called for the ayes and noes on the question. The motion prevailed by a vote of 100 to 87. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, when Mr. Mallary spoke for about two hours on the subject of the Tariff. Before he concluded, on motion of Mr Oakley, the committee rose and reported progress.

Tuesday, March 4.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for fortifications was ordered to a third reading; the amendment appropriating 50 000 dollars to a fortification at Barrataria, having been adopted. The bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1828, was taken up. On the motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the appropriation of 1,500 dollars, for the expenses of the board of visiters to West Point academy, some discussion arose; but the senate adjourned without taking the question on the motion.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution introduced by Mr Ingham on Monday, relative to the printing of the documents, was laid on the table, together with the amendment of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, on motion of Mr. Stewart Mr. Whipple offered two resolutions, declaring that the six militia men were executed at Mobile in violation of their rights of citizens, and that the families they left were entitled to pensions. He moved to lay these resolutions on the table until the report made by the committee on military affairs, on the same subject, should be taken up. Mr. Hamilton asked the gentleman from New-Hampshire to withdraw the motion to lay on the table, in order that he might say a single word in explanation. Mr. Whipple having declined, the ayes and noes were ordered on the motion, on the call of Mr. Cambreleng. Mr Wilde then moved the question of consideration, and the speaker having decided that motion to be in order, the ayes and noes were called and ordered upon it. The question of consideration was then put and negatived—ayes 50, noes 124. So the house refused to consider the resolution. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the tariff bill. Mr. Mallary concluded his remarks, and moved his amendment. Mr. Barney then moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, with a view to bring up the discussion on the general principles of the bill. After he had concluded, Mr. J. S. Stevenson obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose, and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 5.

In the Senate, a bill was passed, after a long discussion, for extending to the 30th of November next the term of the commission for adjusting the claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, for the loss of slaves.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the house to consider the resolution offered by him some weeks since, changing the hour of meeting from twelve o'clock to eleven o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Haile called up his resolution relative to the restriction of the discussion in the house, but the house refused to consider it. Mr. Haile then offered another resolution, referring it to the select committee on the rules to inquire into the expediency of adopting some mode ensuring a closer attention to the public business, but the motion was rejected. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the discussion of the tariff. Mr. James S. Stevenson addressed the house at some length, in explanation of the views o the majority of the committee on manufactures. He was followed by Mr. Anderson of Maine, who opposed, particularly, the proposition to lay a duty on molasses, which he considered as having a tendency to destroy the trade of the eastern states to the West Indies in lumber and fish, and also to break up the invaluable nursery for seamen which that trade afforded. Mr. Hunt of Vermont had obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

Thursday, March 6.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States in the year 1828, was resumed. The motion to strike out the allowance of 1500 dollars for the expenses of the board of visiters of the academy at West Point, being under consideration. After a long debate, the motion was rejected. A motion was then made to reduce the amount of the contingent fund from 10,000 dollars to 8,500 dollars, which has not been decided.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not having assembled, at eleven o'clock, a call of the house was ordered, on motion of Mr. M'Coy, but a quorum having assembled, by the time the clerk had gone through the rolls, the further proceedings were dispensed with.

The house, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the tariff. Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, spoke against the proposed duty on molasses, and was followed by Mr. Claiborne, who opposed the bill, throughout, as going beyond the powers vested in congress by the constitution. Mr. Floyd then suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion to strike out the enacting words, in order to give an opportunity to amend the bill, before a general discussion of its principles should be gone into. Mr. Barney withdrew his motion. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Mallary to amend the bill, Mr. Silas Wright spoke about two hours against the amendment, and in favor of the provisions of the bill as reported. Before he had concluded his observations, the committee rose and reported progress.

Friday, March 7.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, was amended and passed. The bill authorising those persons who have relinquished land, to re-purchase the same, at a fixed price, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the repeal of the law for the examination of the land officers was discussed and ordered to a third reading. The discussion on the bill for the relief of John Smith T. and Wilson P. Hunt, securities for Lieut. Kingsley, late paymaster in the army, occupied the remainder of the day, and the bill was rejected, 17 to 19. The senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual morning business, consisting of reports and resolutions, was gone through, the Speaker called the orders of the day, and was proceeding to take up the private bills, when Mr. McDuffie moved the house to postpone the orders the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for internal improvements. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up. The question recurring on the motion made by Mr Oakley, to amend the clause relating to surveys, by limiting the application of the money to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Gilmer addressed the house on the constitutional power of congress, and was followed by Mr. Whipple, Mr. Wilde, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Wright. The question was then taken on Mr. Oakley's amendment—ayes 72, noes 101. The question was then put, on filling the blank with 30,000 dollars—ayes 110, noes 60. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—I observed in your paper a few weeks since, a notice that there would be a meeting of the Greensborough Bible Society held at the new brick church, on North Buffaloe, on the first Wednesday in April. I was pleased to see this notice; because I viewed it as an evidence that something was doing, or about to be done, towards the circulation of the scriptures in this region of country. As a friend to religion and to my country, I feel gratified to see every christian and philanthropic institution in vigorous and effective operation; and all the efforts making that can be made by the friends of religion and humanity, whether in an individual or associated capacity, to enlighten the mind, refine the manners and purify the hearts of my countrymen. But christians of every denomination regard the scriptures as the source of all religious knowledge, and the means of all improvement in morals. How far institutions and efforts to send the Bible to those who are destitute of it, should have precedence of others, I will not undertake to determine; but all will admit that we should do *as much* at least to distribute the word of life in its purity, and without the comments and explanations of men, as to diffuse information in any other way for all the truths, of a moral and religious kind, which are to be made known and carried home to the hearts and lessons of men, by whatever means, whether by missionaries, Sunday schools and what not, derived from this source. [illegible] Buffaloe church on the 2d of April, is to take measures for ascertaining what families in Guilford county are without a Bible, and for having them supplied. On the expediency and practicability of this, I shall say nothing at present, as it was stated in the notice of the meeting that, with the leave of Providence, a sermon would be preached on the occasion; and if so, this matter will probably be discussed. I would barely remark however, that the object proposed is one of vast importance, and will probably be attended with some difficulty. To accomplish it will require the united resources, counsels and efforts of all the friends of the cause: and should, therefore, be made, in the mean time, a subject of serious and prayerful consideration. I believe it to be altogether practicable; for it has been done in many other places, where the wants were as great, and the resources proportionably as limited. A few counties in our own state, and many counties in other states, have been supplied in a very short time; in some instances even whole states have been supplied. Some months ago, a small Bible society in one of the literary institutions in New-Jersey resolved, that, by the divine assistance, they would not cease, or relax their efforts, until every family in that state had a Bible. They went forward to the work in the spirit of the resolution; and according to the last accounts, they had nearly accomplished their object. Other states, or societies in several other states, are following the example, and it is to be hoped that the good people of Guilford will engage, heart and hand, in the work of supplying their own county. As we have said, it will require union, energy and perseverance; but it can be done; and is an object worthy of the most strenuous efforts, and our most unwearied attention; and it is one in which christians of every name *can* unite without any sacrifice of principle, or any collision of sentiments and feelings. All denominations of christians, and all who are friends to their country, do unite in associations for the promotion of other objects of common interest—such as colonization societies, agricultural societies, &c. and it is to be hoped that they will be equally liberal and equally forward, in aiding in the distribution of the word of God, which is able to make us wise unto salvation. This is as much an object of common interest, and of as much importance to the welfare of domestic, civil and religious society, as any other; and we hope it will be viewed as such by a large portion of the citizens of this county.

Since the design of this meeting is to form a *county* society, and since the attendance of people from all parts of the county is desired and expected, it may be thought a little strange that the meeting was not appointed at Greensborough as the most central place. The writer of this article had nothing to do in appointing either the time or the place of the meeting. But those who made the appointment knowing, I presume, that the court room will not be completed by that time, and that there will be no other room in the place unoccupied, which will be large enough to accommodate the number that will probably attend, thought it most advisable to have the meeting held at the church, which is large enough to accommodate four or five hundred people, and only about two and a half miles from the court house. There can hardly be any objections to so small a distance, especially under existing circumstances; and hereafter, should the society continue, and be prosperous, its meetings can be held in the court room.

It may also be thought that a meeting for such a purpose as the one stated above, is unnecessary, and therefore useless; because there cannot be many families without the word of God in their houses in a country where there is so much light and where the gospel has such general influence as in Guilford county. I have heard this objection made by sensible and good people; but I have not conversed with any such who had taken any pains to ascertain the truth of this matter. They seemed to have taken it for granted, that because *they* had a Bible, every body else had; and remained satisfied with this conjecture. It would be a gratifying thing if it were so; but it can do no harm to inquire and know what is the actual state of the case.

Again, it has been said that there is no family or individual in Guilford so poor as to be unable to *purchase* a Bible if he wishes it; and if he does not *wish* it, we need not be at the trouble to give him one. I will not, because I *need* not, spend time in answering this objection, except to remark, that it will apply with equal force to most of the benevolent efforts of the present day—to missionary efforts, tract society efforts, and in short to most of the efforts that are made in our age and country to enlighten and reform mankind.

These sir, are a few plain thoughts, which I have written off in great haste and which I submit to the candid and serious consideration of the readers of your paper in this county.

AGRESTIS.

March 13, 1828.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract from a letter, dated

"Baltimore, Feb. 15.

"With respect to the practicability of making and using a Rail Road profitably, all the information we have, goes to increase our confidence in the success of the measure, wherever there will be sufficient trade or transportation on it. We have volumes of documents from engineers and others in England, as well as our own country, confirming the position, that they cost much less than a Canal, are kept in repair at less expense, and can transport goods as cheap and much more expeditiously. Various modes are adopted for making them, and the cost more or less estimated according to the materials used. Iron and stone are most durable and most expensive. Our chief engineer estimates a double track or double road of this kind, one coming and one going, with proper turn-outs, will cost 9000 dollars per mile, and 7000 dollars per mile for grading, building bridges, and preparing the road for laying down the rails, making 16,000 dollars per mile. In our state the grading the road would be much less; and it is believed [illegible]ny, that in this country, where timber is so cheap, that wooden rails, with iron bars on the upper edge, will answer well, be much cheaper, and in most cases where the ground is filled in and subject to sink, must be adopted on account of being easier raised and kept level. A single road of this kind from coal pits at Mauch Chunck to the Lehigh in Pennsylvania, nine miles, cost only 3000 dollars per mile. We deem it of so much importance to adopt the best plan of making our road, notwithstanding all the information we have on the subject, that we expect two able engineers will go to England whilst our road is grading, before we determine finally on the materials to be used for the rails, or the moving power to be used. The present impression is, horse power on levels and slight inclinations, and stationary engines to overcome great ascents. It has been estimated from the first, that our road will be about three hundred miles long, and may cost as much as 6,000,000 dollars.—The most moderate calculators seem certain it will produce a great revenue to the company, over and above interest and expenses; and others again show it in figures, which it is not easy to say are incorrect, that the income must be 3 to 5,000,000 dollars annually. One thing is certain, that it will open the cheapest, shortest and speediest communication between Baltimore and the valley of the Ohio, a district of country capable of containing ten times the number of inhabitants now in the United States, and to which Baltimore is the nearest point, connecting it with the ocean, by at least 100 miles."

NATHANIEL SNELSON.

This unfortunate man—we say *unfortunate*, for being compelled to speak of him, we are still unwilling for various reasons to class him with the herd of offenders against the laws—has been brought on from New-York, where he arrived last week in the ship Pacific, in charge of Mr. Wood, and committed to the jail of this borough, in order to await his trial. The fate of Snelson presents a melancholy, but striking example of the vicisitudes to which human life is subject. Contrast his condition now, poor and in disgrace, "with none so low as to do him reverence;" with what it was but six months since, when he walked our streets as proudly as any citizen amongst us! To all who may be in like manner tempted, it exclaims, *beware!* Though the shining bait may be securely grasped—though you may aim for another hemisphere:—yet, continents and oceans will be traversed, but the guilty will be overtaken, and brought back to abide the penalties of offended justice.

A complete human skeleton, measuring seven feet two inches in length, was sometime since found near Paris, Henry county, Tennessee, while ploughing through a mound in a field.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, March 4.

By the arrival of the packet ship Sally, Capt Macy, from Havre, which sailed on the 17th January, we have received Havre papers to the 16th, containing London dates to the 12 h.

It appears that when the allied ambassadors had already embarked for their departure, and after the anchors were weighed, the porte changed its determination on the subject of granting them passports, and sent them firmans in a cutter which overtook them near the Dardanelles.

At Constantinople the heads of the trading companies and corporations of the capital had been convoked, and were made to take an oath that in case of war they would collect together the Mussulmen of their respective quarters and march at their head. Seven hundred pieces of iron cannon have been sent to the Dardanelles to defend the castles, and other military preparations are making. It seems to be thought, however, that the porte will confine itself solely to defensive operations. No strong sensation seems to have been produced in the Ottoman empire by the departure of the embassadors.

The extracts from London papers are full of speculations respecting the formation of a new ministry in England. Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries have had a difference, and it is said in the tory papers that the former has resigned. At all events the present ministry is dissolved in consequence of this difference. The Duke of Wellington has been consulted by the king as to the manner in which the ministry should be reconstructed. The Duke of Wellington it is said has declined the place of prime minister for himself, but it is though that it will be bestowed on Mr. Peel. The duke was to give in his list of a ministry on the evening of the 12th of January.

The papers of the liberal party in France complain of the inactivity of the new ministry there, and seem impatient that they should show their character and policy by some public act. It is thought that the members are not well agreed, and its early dissolution is predicted.

On the 6th of January, the king of England attended divine service and passed the evening in the society of his suite. therefore he could not on that day, as had been stated in the papers, have been seriously ill. Nor do we discover by the London papers to the 12th, but that he was as well as usual.

A letter of the 1st inst. from Vienna, says:—"M. de Tatischeff, the Russian ambassador, had an audience of the emperor a few days ago, after which he sent off a courier with despatches to St. Petersburg. A French courier arrived here this morning with despatches from Constantinople. He pursued his journey notwithstanding the departure of General Guilleminot, as his instructions set forth that even if he should learn on the road that his excellency had left the Turkish capital, he was still to proceed thither, and deliver his despatches to the ambassador of the Netherlands."

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following article dated Bucharest, December 21:—"According to intelligence of the 14th inst. from Constantinople, the departure of M. de Ribeaupierre had made so deep an impression upon the Russian subjects in the Turkish capital, that notwithstanding the assurance of the porte, they all embarked. Several French and English houses had likewise quitted Constantinople."

The Quotidienne states that it is assured that the new minister for foreign affairs has just announced to M. Hyde de Neuville, that the measure which deprived that gentleman of his pension as a late embassador has been annulled by the king. It is added that M. Hyde de Neuville has been again placed en *disponsibilite*, to date from the day when he was struck off the list.

Brussels papers mention that ninety houses have been destroyed by fire at Buitezorg.

The Memorial Bordelais announces after letters of the 5th inst. from Perpignan, that on that day an act of amnesty was to be published in Spain. A commission had been formed at Figueras, by command of the minister of war, to inquire into the causes of the malady that prevailed among the troops in garrison at that place, of whom no fewer than 600 men were attacked at the same time.

A letter from a gentleman of the city of New York, dated at Rome, the 26th December, says, "The Austrian minister has this day communicated to the Papal Government the fact that the Porte has consented to the mediation of Austria."

RAIL ROADS.

The papers are much engaged in discussing the relative and comparative advantages of Canals and Rail Roads, and the superiority of the one over the other. A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following as the advantages by which Rail Roads are distinguished above Canals:

The Railway requires but one third the quantity of land that is required for a Canal, exclusive of ponds and feeders.

The Railway requires one man and four horses to transport 31 tons 4 miles per hour.

The Canal requires two men, one boy and two horses, to transport 30 tons 3 miles per hour.

The Railway may be attended and kept in repair for the tenth that of a Canal.

Railways give the greatest possible facility to travellers. Canals retard them.

Railways may be easily passed in all places required. Canals only by bridges.

Railways interfere with no water privileges. Canals destroy many.

Railways are subject to no interruptions, except from snow, which is easily removed.

Canals are subject to be interrupted by drought, floods, frosts, leakings and locks.

Railways carry their freight to the door of the warehouses.

Canals deliver their freight upon the wharf.

A Railway can be constructed for half the cost of a Canal per mile.

A Railway may be used 12 months in the year. A Canal but 7 months.

The toll of passengers will pay the interest on the cost of a railway.

The toll of passengers on a Canal is very trifling.

Half the common rates of toll on a Canal will be sufficient to pay the whole expense of transportation on a Railway, including the toll.

Mountainous countries are easily mounted by Railways. Canals never get over them.

Rivers and streams are easily passed by Railways. Can be by Canals.

Railways will be the England; they will u common centre, con common interest, and nence and glory by one tion.

MEDICA

Dr. T. P. He eford gi *Nat. Intelligencer*, that commend the use of the *roots* of the Liverwort; as nauseating, and otherwise the end in view, (the cure tion.)—He warns against *other remedies* at the sam the Liverwort, as these may its effect. He also cautions elaborate a preparation of the simple infusion being all that dient and necessary.'

CONVENTION QUESTION.

According to a table published W chester Republican, of the vo the final passage of the Convention in the House of Delegates of Vi on the 14th December, it appears the population represented by the in the affirmative, was 402,567, the population represented by the vo in the negative amounted only to 161 143 This would make a large m jority of the *people* (not to say *freeholders*) of Virginia, in favor of a Convention.

GENERAL JACK VISIT NEW-O NS

It seems from following act of the Louisiana le re, making an appropriation for ing the expens es incurred by Gen. Jackson's reception on the 8th January last, that the authorities of that state are determined that no etroneous construction shall be put upon the invitation given at a previous session:

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in the arrangements made by the committee appointed by the two branches of the legislature, to provide for the reception and entertainment of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Whereas, Gen. Andrew Jackson was invited by the present legislature, at its last session, to participate in the cel tion of the eighth of Januar sand eight hundred and and whereas, the said inv en solely in compliment services rendered by the fence of Louisiana, and not for political purposes, or in any way to express an opinion on the approaching election of president of the United States; and whereas, no appropriation was made to defray the expenses incurred in the reception of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representitives, in General Assembly convened, That the treasurer be, and he is, hereby authorised and required to pay on the warrant of the governor, such sums, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, as shall be drawn by him for the expenses attending the reception and entertainment of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the guest of the state; which warrant shall be drawn by the governor for such sums as shall be certified to be due by the chairman of the joint committee appointed by the two houses of the general assembly to provide for the reception and entertainment of the guest of the state.

The legislature of Virginia, during its late session, incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, March 19.

EARTHQUAKE.

A correspondent informs us, that on Sunday night the 10th inst. at ten minutes before 11 o'clock, a smart and distinct shock of an earthquake was experienced in this place. The writer was startled by a sound, like rumbling thunder, apparently not far off, and an instant cracking noise of the wainscoat of the room and an adjoining staircase, where he was sitting. On going out into the yard, he observed the night to be uncommonly clear and still; not a cloud to be seen, nor a breath of air to be felt. The direction of the sound appeared to be from south east to north west. It continued but a moment of time.

The Raleigh Star mentions that the shock was also felt in that city, and though short in its duration, was so violent as to cause a jar of windows and furniture sufficient to awaken many of the citizens. A considerable shock was also felt at the same time at Milton.

At the Superior Court held in this place last week, *William Singleton*, indicted for the murder of Wesley Cheek on the 15th of November last, was found guilty of *manslaughter*, and sentenced to be branded on the left hand, be imprisoned until the 13th day of November next, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Jim, the property of Willie P. Mangum, indicted for the murder of a negro man the property of Francis Epperson, was found guilty of *manslaughter*, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes.

James Bass and *Jesse Heathcock*, free mulatt- ted for burglary and grand larceny, uilty of larceny, and sentenced to nine lashes, to be imprisoned d day of May County Court o receive thirty-nine lashes costs of prosecution. Jesse h, having received thirty- ted the remainder charged.

mas Garner, p in this last, as

VIRGINIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Raleigh, concluded its session on Saturday the 8th instant. Bishop Soule presided. The greatest harmony and good feeling existed among the preachers during the discussion of the various subjects which come before them. The conference convened on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock for the last time; the appointments were read out; the preachers evinced a perfect resignation to their lots; and in a few hours the most of them cheerfully set out on their journey towards their respective scenes of labour. The following are the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year, viz.

James River District.
H. G. Leigh, P. E.

Richmond—*Trinity*—Wm. Hammet.
Shockoe Hill—Daniel Hall.
Williamsburgh—C. Thomas, Y. Eskridge.
Gloucester—J. V. Dunahay, I. Haines.
Hanover—S. B. Sykes.
Culpepper—W. Holmes, J. C. Ballew.
Charlottesville—R. Ledbetter. I. Soule.
Amherst—J. Reid, J. A. Miller.
Columbia—R. Wilkerson, R. R. Minor.

Meherren District.
Lewis Skidmore, P. E.

Lynchburg—W. A. Smyth.
Petersburg—W. I. Waller.
Bedford—C. Leach.
Campbell—J. Leigh, L. M. Lee.
Buckingham—W. H. Starr, B. Maxy.
Greensville—G. W. S. Harper, J. M'Adin.
Mecklenburg—W. W. M'Clun, J. H. Watson, M. M. Dance.
Brunswick—J. W. Childs, S Moorman.
Amelia—W S. Peyton, G. Mahood.
Chesterfield—S D. Tompkins, G. M. Anderson, (Supr)

Yadkin District.
Peter Doub, P. E.

Yadkin—W. Anderson.
Iredell—C. P. Moorman, T. M'Donald.
Salisbury,—G. Stevens, W. M. Schoolfield, G. Gregory.
Franklin—T. R. Brame, H Speck.
Guilford—W. N Abbington.

Kidd.

wers,

Winburn.

eather, A. Nor-

olk District.
Holmes, P. E.

Nolley.
. Blake.
. Panabaker, T. V. Webb.
—J. Kerr.
rard.
rrell.
—J. Carle, M. P. Parks.
Norman.
Anderson.
—J. Morrison.
J. Dey, J. W. White.

James Early, without a station at his own request.

James Smith, without a station in consequence of affliction in his family.

The following persons were elected delegates to the ensuing General Conference, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa. the 1st of May next. viz. J. Early, H. G. Leigh, H. Holmes, D. Hall, . Carson, M. Brock. T. Crowder, ch, P. Doub. L. Skidmore and Bain.

next Conference will be held burg. Va. to commence Fe- 1829.

ence held their meetings ber of the capitol; us to adjournment, passed expressing a grateful erality and courtesy of extending to them the chamber. Resolutions assed, returning thanks to ns of Raleigh for the kind- and hospitality with which they d and entertained the preach- d to Bishop Soule for his un- attention to business. and and impartial manner in presided.

of three thousand mem- been added to the church. ounds of this conference, past year. Twenty-two were admitted on trial in ng connexion. *Star.*

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iving.—Three hundred waggons were counted in g at the Hill Market Cincinnati. A mediu good turkey was 37 cents, icken 6 1-4 cents; for a pair 18 cents; for eggs 6 1-4 er dozen; for butter 12 cents nd. [This seems to indicate good people of Ohio live in But we remember reading an anecdote which perhaps may illustrate the subject. An Irishman was boasting of the "cheap living" in Erin, and of how many potatoes might be bought for a six-pence. He was asked why he didnot stay there? Why, said he, the bother is to get the six pence. Paddy had good notions of political economy.]

MARRIED,

At Greensborough, on Thursday evening last, Mr. *John D. Clancy*, principal of the Greensborough Male Academy, to Miss *Laura A. Lindsay*.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 4th instant, *Winship Stedman*, esq post master at that place, in the 61st year of his age.

At Fayetteville, on the 6th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. *Ellenor M. Mallett*, consort of Mr. Peter J. Mallett.

In Perry county, Alabama, on the 19th ultimo, while on a visit to his friends, Mr. *Bryan Boroughs*, of Moore county, in this state, in the 20th year of his age.

In Maury county, Tennessee, on the 9th ultimo, Major *John Macon*, in the 74th year of his age; an early emigrant from this state, and brother to the Hon. Nathaniel Macon. He bore a part in the revolutionary war; was at the battle of Brandywine, and many other engagements; and was for many years a member of the North Carolina legislature.

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond or account, for postage or otherwise, will please take notice, that if they do not come forward and settle their respective dues on or before the first day of April next, that they may expect to have to settle them by paying cost; as I am determined to place all balances due me, without exception, into the hands of officers for the purpose of collection The subscriber sincerely hopes that those who are in arrears to him will avail themselves of the above notice, and call and settle their respective dues, as he has no desire of running them to cost; but so sure as they neglect it, such will be the case.

R. L. Cook.

March [illegible] 22—

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand executed by William H. Adams to the subscriber for seventy one dollars and twenty-four cents, dated in the fall of 1819, with two credits upon it for twenty-five and ten dollars. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said William H. Adams from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

Martin Hanks.

March 18. 22—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Heldman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution; levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, **J. Taylor**, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w

AT AND UNDER
PRIME COST.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of *BOWERS & NEWBY*, will, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 16th May next. In order to close the business of the concerns as early as possible, we shall on *FRIDAY NEXT the 14th INST.* commence selling at Wholesale and Retail, for CASH only, the entire STOCK of DRY GOODS, amounting to more than

30 000 DOLLARS.

Comprising, (with a variety of *new* and *fashionable* Goods expected by the *first arrivals* from New York and Philadelphia, of which due notice will be given,) an *extensive* and *choice Spring assortment*, at and under

New-York Prime Cost.

Our determination being to close doors on the day above stated, our town and country friends and the public may be assured of their NOT paying a PROFIT on any one article—they are however requested to CALL and JUDGE for themselves.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase this spring will find it greatly to their interest to call, there being more than one half of the stock *uncut*.

☞ A list of the articles comprising the assortment will be published in the Intelligencer of Friday next.

Bowers & Newby,
East side of Sycamore st.

Petersburg, March 11. 22—2w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Journal, Warrenton Reporter, Hillsborough Recorder, and Tarborough Free Press, will insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as circumstances renders it necessary to be done without delay.

Cain & Moore.

March 4. 20—

NOTICE.

THERE is in the hands of James Woods an account against me for about thirteen dollars, which account I forewarn any person against trading for, as I have paid the same, and am determined not to pay it again.

Thomas Armstrong.

March 4. 20—

From the New-York Mirror.

TO —— ——

Hast thou not marked the gentle rose,
Fading upon its wither'd stem—
While autumn winds, at summer's close,
Chaunted its mournful requiem?
Or hast thou seen the early dew
Vanish beneath the morning ray?
Or o'er a sky of sapphire blue,
Light fleecy clouds float far away?

Thus have the joys of early years
Pass'd with time's swift and noiseless tread;
Thus friends with their young hopes and fears
Have faded and are with the dead!
The sere grass rustles o'er their home,
Within whose calm and quiet rest
No torturing sorrow e'er may come—
Or anguish, to tthe silent breast!

O, would that I might rest in peace
Far from life's wild and stormy wave!—
That all these woes of mine might cease,
Within the cold and voiceless grave!
For what is life, when friends have flown,
And when for joy despair is given?
When the worn spirit, sad and lone,
Sighs for a peaceful home in heaven?

DR. HOWE'S NARRATIVE.

Further aid to the Greeks.—A large and respectable meeting was held in New York on the 19th inst. at which it was voted that it was expedient to make further contribution in aid of the suffering Greeks; and a numerous committee were appointed to solicit and receive donations. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. Dr. Howe, agreeably to promise gave a detailed account of the situation, sufferings and prosp[illegible] the Greeks; and on motion of Col. Ston[illegible]ted that the balance of the funds in [illegible] of the executive committee of that [illegible] be appropriated to the maintenance of hospitals in Greece. We make an extract from the interesting narrative of Dr Howe believing that it will be generally acceptable. *Boston Gazette.*

"I left America for Greece in November, 1824: filled with that strong enthusiasm for her cause which was then so prevalent, there was every thing to charm a young enthusiast. Greece, the land of Leonidas and Themistocles was up and struggling for political existence; the descendants of ancient heroes were fighting for freedom in that land, covered with the broken columns, and the still splendid ruins of former greatness; above all, Byron, the generous and noble bard, had joined them, and young men were flocking from Europe to serve as volunteers. On my arrival in the Morea, I found every thing as the friends of Greece could wish: government had just put down the rebellious chiefs, and had them prisoners; a loan of ten million of dollars had been negotiated; regular troops were organizing; Lancasterian schools were establishing every where; Greeks were coming in from Asia Minor; frigates were building in America, and steam vessels in London. The Morea, the islands, and Romelia were tranquil; every part was cultivated and the villages began to swarm with happy peasantry, who then drew the first breath of freedom. I joined an expedition which was destined to attack Pallas, and drive the Turks from their last strong hold in the country; but the attention of the expedition was directed to the south of the Morea where Ibrahim Pacha with 22,000 disciplined Arabs had just landed—and we marched to meet him full of confidence and hope—for the Greeks for four years had continually beaten the Turks, driven them from one strong hold to another, till the country was almost free of them. What was their dismay then, on approaching Navarino, to meet small parties carrying off the wounded, others straggling singly, next considerable bodies of soldiers, all flying with evident marks of mortification, defeat, and despair. It was in vain to try to persuade them to turn back, or talk of the reinforcements coming up. "These are not Turks," cried the soldiers: "they are European tacticians, who beat us without fighting." In fact, the poor fellows had, by scientific movements, been driven from their positions; and it looked fatal indeed to Grecian liberty, to see the newly arrived troops moving about on the plain below us, with cavalry, artillery, and every appurtenance of a regular army; while the Greek soldier was gazing from the mountain side at manœuvres which he could not comprehend, and was astonished at the glitter of the beyonet, which he had never before seen. In a few days Navarino fell, and the Arabs prepared to make a dash upon Tripolizza, then the capital of the Morea, with a population of 30,000. There was no means of defending it, and the inhabitants, unable to save their effects, set fire to it, and fled towards Napoli. The situation of the Morea was then terrible; the roads were thronged with men, women and children—old and young—all who could walk, were hastening away; the very old and feeble, and the sick, were left behind: the confusion was indescribable; women got separated from their husbands—children from their parents—the feeble sank down and died, or were overtaken and beheaded—and many women were seized with the pangs of labor by the roadside. Nearly one hundred thousand persons were driven from their homes, and were flying to the sea-shore, before the Arabs, who laying waste the country, burning the villages, and slaughtering all they met, pursued their bloody march across the Peloponnesus, their course marked by the plains of Calamata, Trippolizza, and Argos; and it was only under the walls of Napoli that they were stopped. From that time to this the Peloponnessus has been one wide waste, and the pleasant villages and fruitful vallies that three years ago were to be found in every part of it, are only now to be recognised by the ruins of the houses, and the bones of the inhabitants. Thousands and tens of thousands were taken prisoners, and their fate was horrible indeed; at first Ibrahim Pacha in the hope of inducing the inhabitants to submit, treated his prisoners with some mercy, but finding it ineffectual, he gave loose to his own fury, and the brutality of his soldiers. Should I detail to you what I know of Turkish cruelty, you might deem it fable; you might think it impossible that in the 19th century such depravity exists. The men have the best fate, they are generally massacred on the spot though often with[illegible] have had sharp [illegible] through the [illegible] body and bea[illegible] upon them [illegible] and lengthe[illegible] for slaves ha[illegible] cut off, and s[illegible] cut out; the w[illegible] often by doz[illegible] sion, and [illegible] beautiful, [illegible] and when [illegible] put to t[illegible] slaves; [illegible] dunghi[illegible] if at al[illegible] brutal and[illegible] captors. I repeat it[illegible] female is ever taken p[illegible] Turks, (be she ever so [illegible] she is ravished; not a b[illegible] treated in a way that m[illegible] shudder.—Such has been [illegible] thousands, who have falle[illegible] hands: and what has beco[illegible] rest of the people? why o[illegible] the inhabitants of the Pelo[illegible] and of Romelia have taken r[illegible] the mountains, or in the islan[illegible] on the sea shore, about strong tow[illegible] some few of them saved money [illegible] nough, perhaps, to eke a scanty sub[illegible] sistence; the rest, without houses, or other clothes than those they had upon their backs, have, for three years, lived as they could. The situation of these refuges, principally women and children, is indeed deplorable, and not to be conceived of by comparison with any misery as seen in this country. Perhaps I can give you th[illegible] idea of it by describing one p[illegible] lar place—say Napoli di Ro[illegible] Around this town, besides [illegible] numerous poor, are collec[illegible] 6000 miserable refu[illegible] fled from their de[illegible] and live in small huts or [illegible] built of bushes or mu[illegible] dug in the ground. I[illegible] huts you will find, perh[illegible] and three or four childr[illegible] table, chair, or bed; sallow [illegible] exposure; pale from famine, [illegible] hardly sufficient clothing to [illegible] their nakedness. I have ofte[illegible] children going about, with not[illegible] but a shirt—and that too, ra[illegible] have known young women [illegible] themselves hid away all day [illegible] their ragged clothes [illegible] their limbs. These pe[illegible] ed in this way for mo[illegible] years, partly by charity, [illegible] selling, one after another [illegible] valuables they might have [illegible] their houses, (for they [illegible] comfortably off) and bu[illegible] bread to eat with the [illegible] they pick up.—You ma[illegible] can they live? I answer, [illegible] ican women could not live [illegible] to a Greek two pounds of b[illegible] a dozen of olives and he wil[illegible] on them a week; but they ca[illegible] ways get this, and they, [illegible] them, die—die from hunger [illegible] posure.

It is no high colored pict[illegible] I hold up to you—nay, I do not, perhaps, put it in a strong light enough. I could tell you of families with no other shelter than the shade of an olive tree; of emaciated, half famished orphans, who go round to pick up the most offensive substances for food; many a wretch whom I have seen living by the road side upon the bare ground, parched up with fever, and with no other subsistence than perhaps a draught of water brought by the passenger; but it is not cases of individual misery that you want to hear of; it is that wide spreading general suffering, which, in this enlightened age, the christian world has tamely looked on, and seen inflicted on a christian people, by that nation which outrages the most sacred rights of man, and openly scoffs at our holy religion. The unprovoked butchery of the patriarch and all the bishops at Constantinople; the wide spreading massacres at Scio, Ipsara, Candia and Cyprus, where more than fifty thousand were put to death in cold blood, were looked upon by Christian Europe and America, almost with indifference.—Nor this alone; but that long oppressed and degraded people, when they did rise, and begin the struggle for liberty, in the fond hope of being assisted by Europe, were frowned on and discouraged; and the anathemas thundered at them from Laybach and Ver[illegible] were re-echoed by every [illegible] Europe. Their policy has [illegible] vexatious. They have n[illegible] served the cold blooded [illegible] which they professed. A[illegible] sels brought the Arab[illegible] the Morea, and have [illegible] as transports [illegible] ions. Aus[illegible] convoyed T[illegible] tected them [illegible] they ha[illegible] portions from the vessel. I have known them to go thirty miles for ten pounds of flour; and sometimes returning from the interior, after giving out the orders, I would meet crowds trudging cheerily home with their bags of flour, and as they passed me they would cry out "long live the Americans," "God bless the Americans," and would often try to kiss my feet. Whenever we were expected we found crowds of ragged women and children waiting on the beach—it was a general rule to give nothing to the men.

Here follows several extracts from his journal, written while superintending the distribution of a number of cargoes of provisions sent from America. We have room only for one of them, which will give the reader some idea of the misery he encountered:

"*Lerna, July* 16.—Started at day light and rode across the marsh, formerly the Lake of Lerna, to Chevali, a ruined village; every house is roofless, having been burnt by the Arabs last summer; found here thirty-seven families, all in great misery, and gave to all of them orders. Rode on again, and found groups of five, ten, and fifteen families, refugees from their native villages, who are living under the projection of rocks, or in caves or huts, made by ticking up [illegible]ee poles slanting, and covering [illegible]ith reeds or branches of trees; [illegible]rm were not only hungry [illegible]d, and gave them orders [illegible]ly large proportions of [illegible] that up in the mountains. I began the [illegible]r a difficult climbing [illegible] sheep track, which [illegible]g the edge of a pre[illegible]o a little open grass [illegible]a floor, with a spring [illegible]e end of it; here were [illegible]600 persons princi[illegible]d children, who, hunbeasts to the mountains, caves and holes and herbs and roots, and [illegible]y can glean from the country. Many of the [illegible]ted around me, haggard [illegible]ir skins blistered by the [illegible]et torn by the rocks, their exposed from the ragged[illegible] their cloths, and swore upon [illegible]h they had not tasted bread [illegible]ks. I here gave orders for [illegible] ninety six families; some few saved a little of their proper[illegible]ere excluded that the utterly [illegible]tute might get more."

[illegible] extract the concluding remarks [illegible]. Howe, as we find them reported in the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

"The political prospect of Greece for the moment good; but that misery I have discribed to you, still exists must continue, till peace enables the people to return to their homes and cultivate their lands; till then, they must principally depend on the philanthropy of other nations. And shall America be outdone by the nations of Europe; shall America do nothing more to wipe off that stain which history must and will attach to our age, of having left poor Greece, (to which all owe so much) to struggle alone seven years for liberty against unparalleled difficulties and sufferings? It is to be hoped not. It is to be hoped that those exertions so generously begun may be continued, and the reward will be the blessings and prayers of thousands, and the gratitude of their posterity. Greece expects it of you—she has tasted of your bounty and looks for a continu[illegible] of it, and I will venture to say, [illegible]se encamped on her sea[illegible]nds of women and children watching every sail [illegible]om the west, and flattering themselves with the hope that it may be an American ship with provisions for them."

NATURE'S NOBILITY.

We have no copyright patricians in this country, nor any orders of nobility secured by letters patent; nevertheless the following thoughts may receive an application.

"No man is nobler born than another, unless he is born with better abilities, or a more amiable disposition. They who make such a parade with their family pictures and predigrees, are, properly speaking, rather to be called *noted*, or *notorious*, than *noble* persons."

It is certainly true, as is said by a late English writer, that the greatest instances of virtue and excellence of every kind, have originated in the middle order.

"Give me neither poverty nor riches," was a prayer founded on a knowledge of human nature, and fully justified by experience. The middle station affords the best opportunities for the improvement of the mind—is the least exposed to temptations, and the most capable of happiness and virtue.

Virtue is nobility; personal merit, useful, generous, benevolent exertion, the only honorable distinction. The trappings which every tailor can make to clothe a poor puny mortal, add no real dignity. In ages of ignorance they might strike with awe, Those ages are no more. Nor will they ever return, notwithstanding the efforts of petty despots to keep the people in ignorance.

God Almighty, who gives his sun to shine with as much warmth and radiance on the cottage as on the palace, hath dispensed the glorious privilege of genius and virtue to the poor and middle clases, with a bounty perhaps seldom experienced in any of the proud pretenders to hereditary or official grandeur.

MODERN EPHESUS.

A recent British traveller, giving an account of the ruins of Ephesus, thus speaks of the Temple of Diana:—"Of this temple not a stone remains, some arches in the mortass are conjectured to have once supported it, as it was built in this situation to avoid the effects of earthquakes. This enormous edifice, of four hundred feet in length, supported by one hundred and twenty-seven pillars of sixty feet in height, and finished in two hundred and twenty years after the commencment of its erection, has vanished like a temple of snow. Its site was formerly on the edge of the sea; it is now nearly three miles removed from it, by the intervention of banks formed by the stream of the Cayster. Its singular disappearance is in some degree accounted for, by the sea having afforded a ready means for the removal of its materials in the early stages of its decay, and by the portions not used for later erections, or thus transported, having been since buried by the encroachment of the plain. A more thorough change can scarcely be conceived than that which has actually occurred at Ephesus. Once the seat of active commerce, the very sea has shrunk from its solitary shores; its streets once populous with the devotees of Diana, are now ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by sheep of the peasant. It was there that, as St. Paul says, "the word of God grew mightily, and prevailed." Not a single Christian now dwells within it! Its mouldering arches and dilapidated walls merely whisper the tale of its glory; and it requires the its acumen of the geographer and the active scrutiny of the exploring traveller, to form a probable conjecture as to the very site of the "First wonder of the World." Nothing remains unaltered save the "eternal hills," and the mazy Cayster, the stream of which rolls on still changeless and the same."

Youth requires no artificial stimulus, no extraneous excitement, to goad on the fancy to enjoyment. The common air, the earth, the skies, were in themselves sufficient. They gave us then what millions cannot purchase now. In youth happiness is cheap, but the enjoyments of a jaded spirit must be dearly bought, and are vapid.

TO CARPENTERS.

PROPOSALS will be received for the covering and enclosing of the Bridge across Eno, at Hillsborough, until 29th instant, when the contract will be made. The plan and specification may be seen on application to J. P. Sneed or Thomas Clancy.

The Commissioners.

March 11. 21—3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK

VULCAN.

ONE of the largest and finest Jacks in this section of country, and a sure foal getter, will stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, to commence the 1st of April. For farther particulars see bills.

J. P. Sneed.

March 11. 21—

FOUND,

ON the road between Chapel Hill and New Hope, in January last, a Silk Handkerchief and a pair of Shoes. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, on application to Wm. Scott, near New Hope.

March, 11. 21—

NOTICE.

ABOUT twelve months since I lost a note executed to me for the sum of twenty dollars by Alexander Strain; the note was executed some time in the year 1825. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said Alexander Strain from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

James Strain.

March 11. 21—3wp

The House of Entertainment

formerly kept by John Faddis is again opened for the reception of customers.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

March 4. 20—3w

JOB PRINTING

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.